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THE KEYSTONE

Defender

L. 4 No. 9

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

NOVEMBER, 1955

"THE COUNTY MEDICAL CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM"

By ARTHUR B. WELSH, M. D.

(State C. D. Medical Coordinator)

THE COUNTY civil defense organization should develop a plan for the medical civil defense and health services of the county. Major emphasis to be placed on chemical, biological and radiological defense; on public health problems incident to mass evacuation; on a blood services program and on *casualty care services* including evacuation, hospitalization and medical supply planning.

To execute the intentions expressed above, may require the augmentation of the Office of the Medical Director for Civil Defense sufficiently to insure the coordination of responsibilities with the many outside agencies involved in effecting the medical civil defense mission.

The significant problems confronting the county in accomplishing its medical civil defense mission may be shortage of funds, insufficient qualified personnel, public apathy, misconception, official inertia, taking time from other important activities and the development of teamwork.

There are many facets to the development of the medical civil defense program. Much may remain to be accomplished in the development of county plans for medical and health coverage. There may be a general lack of medical civil defense planning, particularly with respect to casualty handling and hospitalization. These ordinarily encompass the field of preventive medicine and environmental sanitation and progression patient care including psychiatric, general and specialized hospitalization, regulation of patient flow and medical supply.

There may be a lack of knowledge at the county level in regard to the required civil defense planning for medical, health and casualty care services. This may be due to a lack of interest at community level, a generalized lack of funds, or to a lack of firm authority around which to build and direct a sound medical organization.

There may be a general lack of interest on the part of the county medical profession and professions allied thereto due to the unavailability of supplies necessary to perform its work.

It should be planned to train registered nurses in the duties of the nurse in civil defense with particular reference to new advances such as venipuncture and the administration of intravenous medication.

It should be planned to train adequate numbers of first aid personnel, nurse aides and specialized technicians in the medical field.

It should be planned to train sanitary engineers, sanitarians and specialized individuals associated therewith such as water works operators, public health nurses, and public health laboratory workers in chemical, biological and radiological defense and in the public health problems incident to mass evacuation of target cities.

The development of a flood service program should be planned.

A mortuary service should be planned.

Funds may be needed to enable the development and coordination of a county civil defense medical service if the county is to be capable of discharging its medical civil defense mission and if mutual aid and support is to be provided.

(Continued on page 4)

Special Flood Reports Held till Next Issue

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in October, 1955, that "summary reports covering emergency activities, not only of various Commonwealth Departments and agencies, but also county and local civil defense organizations" would appear in this issue.

This material is being held over till December issue. One of the big reasons for this is to give directors more time to get in accurate reports. Forward these flood reports to: Keystone Defender, State Council of Civil Defense, Quakertown, Pa.

THE MADISON STORY

There was an elderly gentleman of this midwestern city who was a member of the group of the community leaders taken to the air base on a tour.

He was a man of substance, money, influence, a voice in the affairs of the city, and because of his age was tied by his memories to a life of serenity and quiet which had been broken apart by the jet age.

He was a complainer of the weightiest sort, and he was plenty articulate about it too.

Then he went on the tour.

Today, he will still frankly admit how he used to be awakened by a night takeoff of jet bombers, whereupon he would grab the phone, call the base and give the commander a tongue lashing.

"Now," he said, "when one rouses me, I lie quietly there in bed and say a little prayer. First, to thank God some alert American youngster is up in that jet watching over me. Second, I ask that the plane and the boy get safely back."

With a pause to let it sink in, he says: "After that, with no trouble at all, I turn over and go right back to sleep."

THOSE WHO WERE BOMBED

(What was civil defense like in wartime Germany, Japan, and Great Britain? What was the popular attitude?)

Is THE much-discussed apathy of the people of the United States toward civil defense something new?

The fact is that civil defense has been a hard program to sell in practically all countries, sometimes in war as well as peace.

It may surprise you to know that indifference prevailed in Japanese cities in World War II even after many bombings. Let us take a look at the atomic-bombed cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki just prior to the historic atomic bombings.

All sources indicate that the citizens of both of these cities, even though they had previously been hit by high explosives, felt comparatively secure against the damages of serious raids. Perhaps this was due to the fact that the people of Japan had been told by their leaders that they would be protected against air assaults.

For whatever reason, there was practically no civil defense in these Japanese cities and the result was disastrous. This unpreparedness came after an earnest attempt by the national government to organize for civil defense. Each person of Japan, including children, was given training in light control, fire-fighting, first-aid, emergency relief, emergency shelter construction, and responsibility for the aged, infirm and children. Much emphasis was placed upon the training of each individual householder to

"We in Civil Defense take, and will continue to take, this simple view: that, even though it may be necessary to suffer a million casualties (as we did in the course of the First World War), we can and will take all possible steps to avoid the unnecessary disaster of losing TWO millions."

—MAJ. GEN. S. F. IRWIN,
C. B. E. Chairman of
the British Civil De-
fense Joint Planning
Staff.

control conditions that directly affected him and when that became impossible, to call on his neighbors for help.

The Great Japan Air Defense Association published and distributed civil defense pamphlets, showed moving pictures and disseminated Defense information through all advertising media. All of the programs were met with "apathy and disinterest on the part of the public" and confusion was reported between civil and military authorities. When Japanese officials and the public awakened, it was too late.

It seems difficult to believe, but most Japanese honestly believed that Japan could never be subjected to heavy bombing. Therein lied the great reason for apathy.

The story of Germany is much the same. The German plan for civilian defense was based originally upon the probability that the Allied Forces would be unsuccessful in carrying out air raids of more than a small or nuisance value. This overconfidence of the government infected the general population. Because of this error of judgment, German civil defense was helpless when the Allies stepped up the tempo of their air raids.

It is likely that the disciplined, thorough German people would have been able to function effectively had governmental planning provided means for dealing with saturation raids.

And yet there is evidence of German civilian apathy. The President of the Augsburg Police reported "people are indifferent to an air raid. The majority do not believe that an air alarm will be sounded, let alone that an air attack will take place."

How terribly wrong the people of Japan and Germany were. All of us remember well what happened to these countries.

Perhaps the most successful of all civil defense organizations was the

World War II British Civil Defense. Here was an organization that had much to do with the winning of the war and yet indifference and attitude hampered this great effort. In September, 1939, when the government attempted to evacuate citizens of urban areas, this was the result.

"The evacuation and movement of people created interference and inconvenience which seemed acceptable only in conditions of invasion or massed air attacks and as a consequence, the people were in no mood. The evacuees began to return home until at the end of 1939, only 570,000 of the original million and a half officially evacuated remained. The Civil Defense and Casualty Services began to be criticized by the press and the public and there were demands for economy. The expense of evacuation and the absence of air attacks destroyed good will in the reception areas toward billeting of mothers and children. By the end of 1939, Civil Defense and Casualty Services showed signs of crumbling. Such was the progress of preparation and public attitude before England was bombed."

Fortunately, the government of Great Britain had a good civil defense ground work and when the Germans began bombing heavily, the people rallied to this organization and the most effective civil defense organization this world has known to date was born. It is reported that the government's mass evacuation program was popular and supported. Air raid warnings were scrupulously observed and serious planning and training was done.

In the face of history, is it not obvious that the program of civil defense is one of the toughest to sell, even in times of national crisis? EXCEPT WHEN THE BOMBS ARE FALLING CLOSE ENOUGH TO SEE AND HEAR THEM!

Let us keep our shoulders to the wheel and not be discouraged!

FIRST AID MEET

An unusual event was held at Johnstown on April 23rd: a "first-aid meet" among 29 teams from the Bethlehem Mines.

Said Max Bloomberg, Cambria County Civil Defense Director of the event: "This meet proves that our county is certainly supplied with lots of first aid material. Why, 178 men took part and the meet only included our Bethlehem men."

The meet was held in the War Memorial Building.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

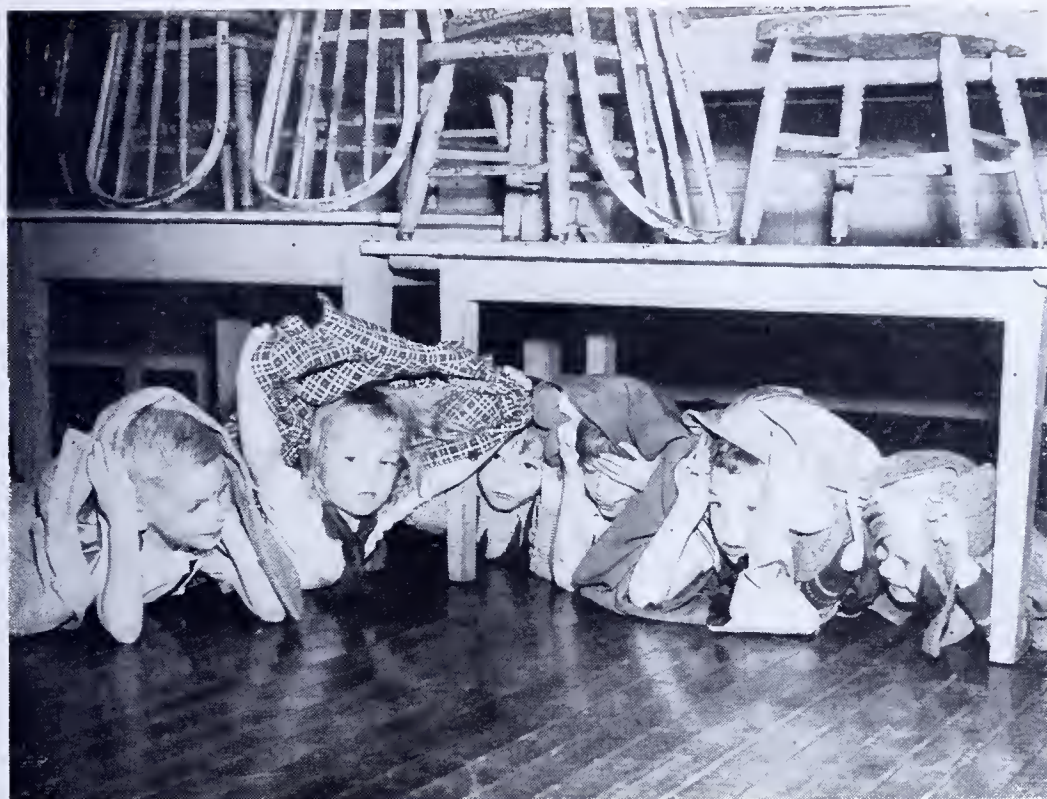
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* * *

DR. RICHARD GERSTELL, *Director*

Free subscriptions to this publication may be obtained by contacting your local civil defense director. Local civil defense directors write to: State Council of Civil Defense, Quakertown, Penna.

"QUICK AS A FLASH!"



By MRS. HELEN A. WALTER,
Western Area-Coordinator of Welfare.

IT WAS THE DAY of the state-wide alert. The sirens w-a-i-l-e-d. The four- and five-year-olds in the kindergarten of Jones School put down their crayons and went quickly to the lockers for their coats. Their little eager eyes flashed with excitement—not fear. (A child really isn't very frightened of war or bombing.) Quick as a flash they ducked under the tables, dropped flat on their tummies and covered their heads with their coats.

At the very same time the boys and girls in grades one to six had hurriedly taken their wraps and walked down the stairs to the basement to their assigned places—flat on the floor, heads shielded.

The teachers and boys and girls in this school are well drilled in the proper way to handle any emergency brought on by a bombing. The retention drill has become part of the school routine. The fact that they have a drill doesn't mean a bomb is going to fall tomorrow, any more than a fire drill means the school is going to burn down. It is teaching them lessons which one day may save them.

Mother and Dad, are you picking up where the school's responsibility leaves off? Remember they will be watching you closely to observe your reaction. If you are calm, they will be calm. Have you selected a shelter area in your home? Knowing WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT is the best

protection against an atomic attack.

"A child am I, yet in me lies
Part of the future of the race;
A child, in whom the good and ill
Of ages past have left their trace.
Protect me—please take my hand,
And lead me safely through
These days of tension."

All-Woman Police Class

THE FIRST reported All-Woman Civil Defense Auxiliary Police Class, 58 strong, was graduated May 25 at Oil City.

Capt. Gleason F. Smith of the Oil City Police Department was instructor for the class which was dedicated "The Mayor Morck Class."

Attending the graduation ceremonies were Harold Clark, Director of Venango County Civil Defense, and Mrs. Norma Reib, Deputy Director.

RECRUITING AID

A COMBINATION of cartoons and simply stated facts is used by the Berks County Council of Civil Defense in a recruiting "flyer" distributed recently.

The cover of the "flyer" shows a squirrel looking into a hollow tree, in which hollow can be seen a large store of nuts. The legend beneath this cartoon is simply "Are You Prepared?"

It is our feeling that this is an effective recruiting aid.

For further information contact Mrs. Marguerite Voss Osman, Court House, Reading, Pa.

MICHIGAN PUBLISHES TEACHER'S MANUAL

AN ANNOUNCEMENT from Michigan reveals that a teacher's manual entitled "Civil Defense in the Classroom" has just been completed by the Department of Public Instruction.

The publication is a product of the Michigan Civil Defense Education project. The announced purpose is to assist local schools in acquainting pupils and teachers at all educational levels with the general aspects of civil defense, and measures by which human lives and property may be protected in natural or man-made disasters.

Copies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's school bulletin titled "Civil Defense in Schools," which in 1950 was issued to all teachers of this state, are still available to official civil defense organizations. Teachers who are interested in obtaining this publication should consult the local civil defense office.

GRASS-ROOTS C. D.

TYPICAL of many energetic smalltown civil defense organizations which participated in "Operation Alert 1955" was Bentleyville, Washington County (population 3,295).

A report from the organization's Director, Virgil L. Harris, indicates that the organization has a full staff including John R. Rebarick, Deputy Director; Violet Reiter, Welfare Chief; Eugene Muscatell, Security Division Chief; William Glatfelter, Communications Chief; Marjorie Glatfelter, Transportation Chief; Stanley Bell, Chief Warden; Francis Skerbetz, Medical Chief; Stanley Crawford, Radio Officer; Louis Amos, Liaison Officer; G. J. Menego, Incident Officer; James Menego, Deputy Incident Officer; Merle Whurry, Fire Chief, and Lorraine Harris, Deputy Communications Officer.

In the June 15th test nine out of 12 Mass Care Centers were activated in this little town. Sirens were sounded and, with the cooperation of the Bentleyville Police Department, traffic was halted and citizens took shelter.

A member of Bentleyville Civil Defense is given a gold badge on which is imprinted the title of his position—an indication of the pride of the organization. It is this kind of grass-roots civil defense that properly coordinated will pull us through in the event of emergency.

"THREAT BY THE SUSQUEHANNA"

THE SUSQUEHANNA threatened for a time on October 14 to repeat some of the havoc created by the Delaware River in August.

Certainly, the diking along the river prevented serious damage in areas which, in the past, have caused serious trouble along the river. It was necessary to evacuate some low-lying areas along the river, particularly in the Wilkes-Barre and Danville areas.

About 4½ inches of rain was reported to have fallen in the Williamsport area and the Pine, Lycoming, Loyalsock and Muncy Creeks overflowed in that region interfering with highway and rail transportation. Many homes in this area suffered damage. Edgar C. March, Civil Defense Director of Lycoming County reported that 400 volunteers of his organization served in the emergency, most in the capacity of auxiliary policemen.

Tributaries of the Delaware River and the river itself were at flood stage but fortunately damage was limited to a few flooded cellars and washed-out structures which were temporary measures to correct Hurricane Diane destruction.

MEDICAL C.D.

(Continued from page 1)

The training problem during the pre-attack phase may demand funds, equipment, facilities and personnel if the maximum number of lives that can be saved are saved.

Funds and manpower may be needed to insure, through proper application of public health measures, that large numbers of urban people evacuated to rural areas are maintained in an acceptable state of health and that their rehabilitation is assured.

Sufficient equipment for preventive medicine purposes and for medical care purposes, such as hospital expansion type and field type medical units may be required to care for the anticipated casualties resulting from multiple enemy attacks.

You need a program:

To prepare a guide for local jurisdiction in drafting or revising their medical civil defense plans and for assessing the degree of operational readiness.

To recruit a small well-trained corps of paid or highly motivated professional and administrative medical workers to tie the civil defense plan in with local medical, health and ancillary services, such as dentistry,

pharmacy, osteopathy, nursing, and veterinary medicine.

To prepare and distribute the required medical civil defense bulletins and publications.

To resurvey first aid equipment planned to insure its adequacy and serviceability.

To organize a medical civil defense blood program.

To incorporate a disaster type training at high school, college and professional school levels.

To insure the availability of required hospital expansion equipment and field type medical units to meet medical civil defense requirements.

To insure that plans for mutual medical support are made and that rural areas are given the means to enable them to care for urban evacuees.

To insure that inventories of medical personnel, facilities, supplies and equipment are executed by political subdivisions and kept current.

To insure that a county medical care and hospitalization program is established.

To stimulate greater matching fund activity at local levels for medical and health services items listed in the Manual, M25-1, "Federal Contributions."

To insure that specialized medical and ancillary personnel are inventoried and appropriately used.

To insure that a county mortuary service is established.

Coordination of the Medical Plan

The coordination of the county medical plan with the plans of other civil defense technical services, such as rescue, communications, transportation, engineer, and welfare as well as with military agencies with the area is a most important requirement if success of the medical plan at the time of enemy attack or natural or man-made disaster is to be assured.

Survey present hospitals to establish maximum patient load for extreme emergency.

Survey all buildings suitable for casualty care stations or improvised hospitals.

Have each hospital write its own definitive plan for emergencies based upon the overall emergency medical service plan of the county. The plan to show:

- Designated Areas for Specific activities.
- Skeleton Staff Operation.
- Coordinated House Plan.
- Alternate Sources of Utilities.
- Use of Volunteer Workers.
- Blood Bank Services.
- Traffic Flow Plan.
- Patient Identification and Record Keeping Service.

Emergency Sources of Specialized Personnel, Equipment and Supplies.

Streamlined Administrative Control.

Types, Numbers, and Composition of Specialist Teams Organized and Individuals Assigned Thereto.

Coordination with Transportation, Communications, Welfare, Engineering, and Other Services essential to Medical and Hospital Operations, such as The American Red Cross.

"Greensburg Civil Defense Called Out"

AN EDITORIAL in the October 7 issue of the Greensburg Tribune-Review stated in part: "Tuesday's disastrous truck-train crash at West Newton which claimed five lives furnished ample proof that in times of grave trouble, the county's Civil Defense System does work."

The crash that called out Civil Defense workers resulted when a tractor-trailer loaded with lumber went out of control and crashed into a freight train in the heart of West Newton. The train jack-knifed and crashed into two brick buildings adjacent to the track, killing five and seriously injuring two others.

Robert P. DeLotto, Deputy Director of Westmoreland County's Civil Defense organization described activities as follows:

"Our Civil Defense rescue truck was dispatched to the scene and immediately helped with rescue operations and much of the equipment was put into use—including the winch, saws, etc., in helping to clean up the debris. We also dispatched auxiliary police from surrounding communities to help with keeping crowds back from the scene, and re-routing the traffic from the town. Auxiliary firemen were on hand to battle any fires that started and also were feeding and taking care of the workers. Jean Githens had her welfare units on the location ready to set up mass care centers near the town if the possibility arose that the residents would have to be evacuated. When it became apparent that two train cars carried explosives, it was necessary to evacuate a three-block area to eliminate any danger. Auxiliary police worked in getting the people from their homes and helping to keep down confusion. It was all done orderly and without any panic or trouble."

Sheriff Howard Bud Thomas, County Civil Defense Director, controlled Civil Defense workers. Others on the scene included regular police, the Salvation Army and railroad employees.

CIVILIAN BEHAVIOR DURING EVACUATION

By DR. DONALD N. MICHAEL

(Advisor on Survey Methods with the National Science Foundation and a Consultant to the Committee on Disaster Studies of the National Research Council—and principle speaker at the Philadelphia Civil Defense Council Meeting, July 20, 1955. This extract is the second of a series on the Problems of Evacuation. All of this series is presented without official endorsement of the State Council of Civil Defense.)

DISORGANIZED behavior is simply what many people do when they are upset and don't have any preplanned means in mind for accomplishing a pressing purpose. Panic, on the other hand, requires rather special circumstances for its occurrence. One must *believe* that there is an imminent threat to one's life and at the same time one must *believe* that the channels of escape from that threat are blocked. These two conditions seem to be necessary for panic. Whether they are *sufficient* is not certain. In an evacuation, given the nature of the situation, if you get disorganization breaking out all over the place you may very well end up with blocked roadways—and thereby lay the preconditions for panic. Hence the need to minimize disorganization.

With these differences in mind, let's turn now to the problems which I think need solution if people are to be psychologically armed to win the battle with themselves against disorganization and panic during the crisis of evacuation.

We can, I think, subsume these evacuation problems under three categories:

1. The problem of keeping the channels away from threat clear and operating;

2. The problem of keeping people informed about what is happening as they move away from the threat; and

3. The problem of training people to be both psychologically and materially prepared to evacuate.

We'll consider first the problem of keeping the channels clear and operating. Let me make clear that I don't mean only the physical problem of keeping the evacuation routes operating. In this situation there are three emotionally competing threats anyone of which can radically alter behavior toward the others. I mean the threat of death from the bomb, the threat of family dissolution, and the threat of death from lack of food and shelter once people are out of the atomic destruction range. (Perhaps we ought to add the threat of fall-out though this is really a special case of the threat of

lack of shelter.) Hence, the evacuation channels I am referring to are routes *away* from the explosion, *toward* food and shelter and *toward* family unity.

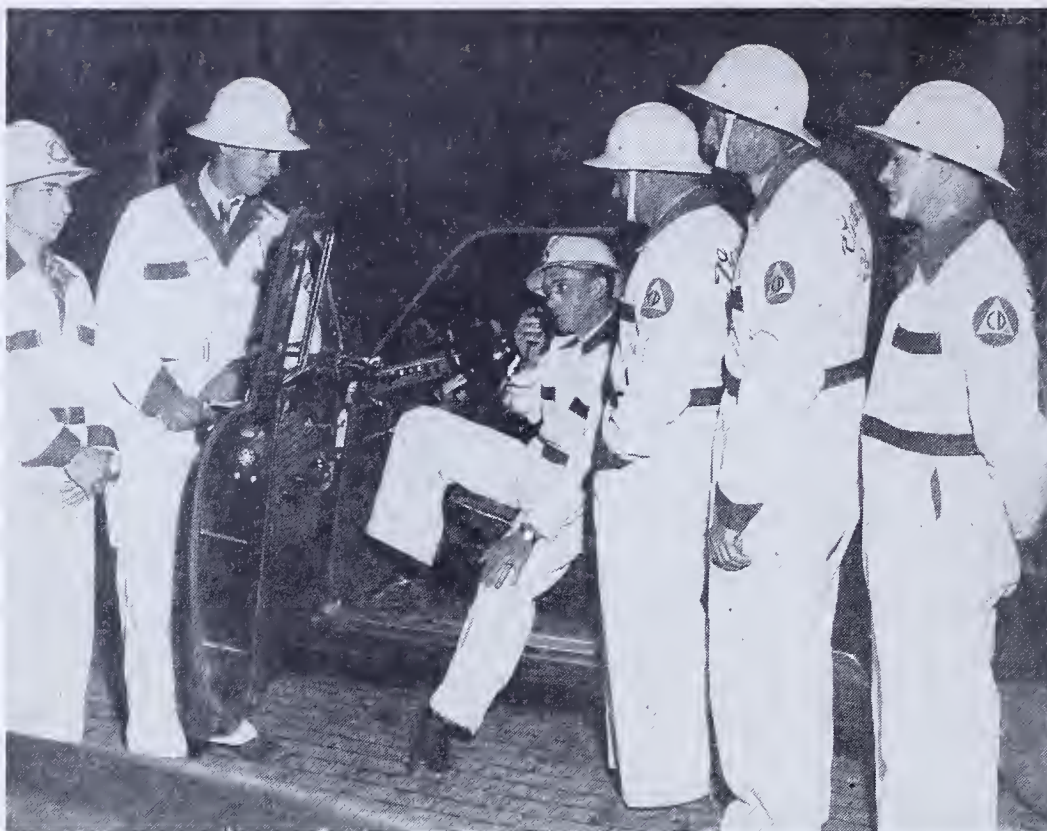
You can evacuate people by whatever vehicular means are available including buses and trains. Now, are these mass transportation forms (as contrasted to private cars) going to make stops to pick up passengers or are they going to load up completely at a given spot and then head out of town? The former doesn't seem to me to be practical. If you choose the latter, then this will require that vehicles be present at the staging points as soon as people begin to arrive and in sufficient quantity to drain off the crowd before it becomes a fearful mob. With only one hour warning it will probably be difficult indeed to converge sufficient transportation and sufficient drivers at the designated areas unless arrangements are made to have equipment always located at these points. It seems to me there is a difficult decision which people might have to make here and perhaps they'd better be aware of it. If there are not enough buses to rapidly drain off the crowd then an evacuee has to decide whether to risk vital minutes, hoping to get on a bus, or whether he should start walking, hoping to get a lift somehow as he makes his way out of town. And while we're on this bus loading problem, let me ask whether you have enough room in the loading areas for a lot of people to queue up. If not, I think you have the makings of a disordered crowd, a fight, a riot, and all that it implies. Regardless of whether equipment is available there is the problem of the necessity of almost immediate availability of all the various agents for control of both pedestrian and vehicular traffic. I take it that you don't hope to adequately manage all this with only those police on duty at the time of the alert. And yet, unless elaborate means are planned into your system that may be about all that can be marshalled during the crucial minutes when the evacuation pattern is being set. You can't plan to have these off-duty non-professional reinforcements rush to their posts by car since their families will need the cars for their evacuation. Perhaps a solution to this problem is to recruit extra traffic controllers from neighborhoods within 5 minutes walking time of the evacuation routes and do this in such a fashion that at any

given time there is an adequate complement of such people available. Perhaps each off-duty policeman and bus driver should have a motorscooter at home. Certainly the public, as part of its exercise, should be prepared for the possibility that transportation may not be available in the numbers they, or you, hope for—in which case they must keep on walking. They should also be prepared for possible shortages of traffic directors during the first minutes of the evacuation. Such somber realizations will very likely add reality to exercises and contribute to a greater sense of responsibility and self-dependency. And to the extent that it adds reality and responsibility, it will help train people for the anxieties of the real thing, thereby increasing the likelihood of disciplined evacuation and thereby decreasing the necessity, perhaps, for large numbers of traffic controllers.

One facet of the vehicle problem which seems to me generally not to get the attention that it deserves is what happens to the people in the cars that break down or run out of gas. The cars can probably be pushed off the road easily enough—especially with enough practice—but if other cars are loaded, as they should be, then these people must walk. Or, perhaps it would be worthwhile and practical to have emergency pick-up stations along all evacuation routes.

Let's turn now to the threat of family dissolution and the very difficult emotional problem of the daylight evacuation when the husband is at work, the mother at home, and the children at school. Whatever other concerns each segment of the family will have about the others, the two most serious concerns can be alleviated to a considerable extent, I think. These are: will the rest of my family get out of town safely and will we get together once we are out of town. If these concerns are not resolved satisfactorily the whole evacuation pattern can be seriously jeopardized by frantic, distraught people searching for other frantic, distraught people. Moreover, uncomfortable as it is to say, there will be many people who have Civil Defense duties who will repudiate them and succumb to these same natural concerns for the safety of their families. Either they will be physically absent from their posts or they will be psychologically absent—which may have even more serious

(Continued on page 7)



"GENERAL ALERT AT 3 A. M."

An Sunday morning, September 25, at 3 A. M. auxiliary police of Venango County were alerted for duty—a real test of the faithfulness of the organization. Sheriff John Cunningham and Oil City Auxiliary Police Chief, George M. Stewart, reported with satisfaction that 146 volunteers responded. Units from Franklin, Oakland, Rockland, French Creek, Canberry, Oil City, Titusville and Clarion answered the telephone alert. They moved by convoys to Oil City, where, theoretically, aid was needed.

WELCOME, NEW DIRECTORS!

Eastern Area:

J. C. Chrystie, Box 221, R. D. No. 1, Sellersville, Pa.; William B. George, Lower State Rd., R. D., North Wales, Pa.; Leslie N. Foster, 168 Tennis Ave., Ambler, Pa.; Wilson C. Miller, 105 N. Railroad St., Palmyra, Pa.; Glenn E. Miller, 105 N. Railroad St., Myerstown, Pa.; Wayne N. Reid-enauer, 275 West Main St., Kutztown, Pa.; Harold R. Bensinger, 86 Washington St., Port Carbon, Pa.; Irwin C. Strohm, Quentin, Pa.; John D. Lehr, 26 E. Chestnut St., Cleona, Pa.; William A. Pacyna, 105 W. Main St., Dalton, Pa.; Carlton H. Grace, 510 S. Grant St., Palmyra, Pa.; Edwin Robb, 522 E. Ridley Circle, Morton, Pa.; John Walinak, Andalusia, Pa.; Henry H. Stoltzfus, Morgantown, Pa.; Robert T. Huyett, 200 Main St., Mohn-ton, Pa.; Kenneth H. Hill, S. Broad St., East Bangor, Pa.; William G. Starner, Portland, Pa.; Paul C. Spang-ler, Route No. 2, Northampton, Pa.; John C. Eckert, Frost Hollow Rd., Easton, Pa.; Leo R. Rheiner, Sr., R. D. No. 2, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. Pearce Gray, Box 113, R. D. No. 2, Bath, Pa.; Raymond Koch, Weiss-port, Pa.; Claude L. Johnson, Jr., 1021 Buckingham Way, Morrisville, Pa.

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A TRUE "CASE"

Driving home from work one eve-ning a motorist suddenly found him-self in the midst of a civil defense exercise and was asked by a Senior Warden if he would help out by act-ing as a casualty. Consenting, he was then told to lie down and sham injury.

Shortly afterwards, along came an ambulance and two rather youth-ful types who immediately began to assist the "casualty" by covering him with dressings and placing him on a stretcher. As they bent to pick him up the steel helmet worn by the man at the head of the stretcher fell off, hitting the casualty in the mouth and smashing in his teeth.

They now had a real "case", so quickly bundled him into the am-bulance. But in their keerness they inadvertently pushed him in feet first, so that when they slammed the door, it gave him a resounding crack on the head, all but caving it in.

Rushing him to hospital, they in-formed his wife who hurried to see him. On seeing his condition she asked what had happened, to which he replied, as best he could through broken teeth, that he had been a casualty in an air raid.

Irately explaining that the war and air raids had been over for years, she accused him of "being out on the beer again". Thus it was that for the second time that night he re-ceived a proper dressing-down.

From Darlington, England's C. D. Defender.



"Fair Grounds Attraction"

THE GREATER York Civil Defense organization this year opened a tent and set up its mobile communications unit at the York County Fair (see photo above).

Joseph N. Garrety, Director of the organization, said:

"The York Interstate Fair is in all probability nothing new to you, but to us it means this, that approximately 50,000 to 70,000 people a day walk all over the fair grounds. In the tent we showed movies, gave out literature and secured volunteers for Civil Defense. We also held a complete display as you will notice on the front of the picture of the Bomb Reconnaissance boys from Indiantown Gap. These factors plus literature has been given out to thousands and thousands of people at the York Interstate Fair. We feel that a continual push of Civil Defense before the public is the one way to keep the people cognizant of the fact how we feel toward Civil Defense."

Several counties of the Eastern Area now have mobile Communications for county civil defense control centers. It has been found to be a highly-workable idea. While the York unit is on a bus, Berks County has had equal success making its installation in a truck-trailer.

ADDRESS CHANGES

Please promptly notify of address changes. Write to: Keystone Defender, State Council of Civil Defense, Quakertown, Penna.

"FCDA Courses Announced"

THE SCHEDULE for the first six months of the calendar year 1956 has been announced by the Federal Civil Defense Administration Staff College at Battle Creek, Michigan.

A course in Civil Defense Administration will be given April 16-20 and May 14-18.

A course in evacuation will be given March 26-30 and May 21-25.

An operations course which includes much work on control centers will be conducted April 23-27.

All of these courses will be given at Battle Creek, Michigan. It was also announced that the first FCDA Staff College course for Industry Defense is scheduled to be given at Battle Creek beginning November 28, 1955.

Enrollment information for any and all of these courses may be obtained by addressing a letter to Director, National Civil Defense Staff College, Battle Creek, Michigan.

WESTERN AREA DOCTORS' MEETING

TWO MEETINGS of the physicians of the Western Area, State Council of Civil Defense were held recently.

Dr. Arthur B. Welsh, State Medical Director, spoke to 54 representatives from 17 counties at Butler. A day later the same type of meeting was held at Johnstown when 30 doctors and county directors attended. Dr. Richard Gerstell, State Director of Defense, addressed the Butler meeting.

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consequences.

Several things can be done, it seems to me, to alleviate this situation. For example, have practice evacuations where families disburse by whatever plans you have for handling the problem and then meet in predetermined areas outside of the city.

As for the problem of those who have Civil Defense posts and duties, I would think a special program is necessary to indoctrinate not only the civil defense worker or the policeman or the bus driver with the importance of his or her job—small or replaceable as it might seem to them to be—but also to indoctrinate their families. Knowledge that his or her family has food, gas, and a place to meet would take some of the burden off the departing Civil Defense worker as he or she leaves the remainder of the family to fend for itself.

Finally, let us consider the problem of threat of insufficient shelter and food for the evacuees once they have left the city. If there are no feelings of assurance about their availability then those fleeing the city will be anxious for themselves and for their families. This additional increment of fear is another increment in the strains which could lead to disorganized flight and a disrupted evacuation procedure. If there is a feeling that it will be first come first served in the surrounding areas and that there won't be "firsts" for many, much less "seconds," there maybe a kind of rushing for the hinterlands which in itself may encourage speedier evacuation but which also encourages more smashed cars, turned ankles, crushes on the bottlenecks, and efforts to cut across traffic to get to other egresses—all of which can lead to serious blockages. The need for logically and emotionally satisfying information by the fleeing population is a basic psychological need which any effective Civil Defense operation must be prepared to meet. This means that you must not only be prepared to tell them what is happening but also to tell them that there are people who are concerned about telling them what is happening. If you will, its a special case of the doctor's bedside manner. What all this adds up to is that your public address systems should be broadcasting whether or not there are any real facts to broadcast—maybe even marching music. It also adds up to the imperative necessity of having an elaborate and *functionally* adequate public address system. This means one that can be heard above the noise of

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auto motors and crying babies and can be heard all along evacuation routes and for some distance along the ingress to these routes. And you have simply got to have two-way communication. It will be of little good if the speaker four blocks back from the ingress to an evacuation route is unable to find out why there is a stoppage keeping the people in front of him from feeding into that route. Nor will it do the traffic controllers at the intersection much good if they can't get a message to a speaker four blocks back to slow his crowd down. Front to rear communication is absolute mandatory—if the chances for panic are to be minimized—but to get it, you've got to tell the front what the rear needs to know, and the only ones who can do that are those in the rear.

We should recognize, too, that adequate information can either be in the form of words, from a loudspeaker for example, or in the form of behavior; the sight of a policeman competently directing traffic signifies "no serious or insoluble blockage ahead" as well or better than words can. Thus there is a real need for *recognizable* and *accepted* leader types. Accordingly Civil Defense personnel should be highly visible. I don't think a white helmet or armband or a blue policeman's uniform is enough. A red or yellow uniform in those fluorescent colors that glow so brightly would be far better. Different colors for different jobs for the police, for the first aiders, for the public address speakers—much as the Navy has done with the different deck jobs on an aircraft carrier. Incidentally, such distinctive uniforms would be useful, too, to the operating personnel by making it easier for them to find assistance.

The approach to evacuation will require a systematic and continuing three-phase cycle of learning. In phase one, you learn from the population of the city what they believe to be the problems both physical and emotional connected with evacuation. In the second place, the city's population learns from you what you believe the problems and answers are—if there are answers. And the third phase is where all of you learn what has been learned, what has been solved and what still needs to be solved by participation in ever more realistic evacuation practices. Then a new cycle of mutual learning begins with a reassessment of your knowledge and understanding and that of the people.

Let me spell these phases out a bit.

KEYSTONE DEFENDER

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Phase one: Whatever the facts, on evacuation, whatever the problems, whatever the solutions to them, you can't expect to do an efficient job of solving them until you understand what the people who are going to do the evacuating perceive to be the facts, problems, and solutions. You must find out what they expect of themselves and of others emotionally and physically and what they expect of the Civil Defense services. Once you know these things you will not only know what things the public must better understand but you will also know, from the patterns of their responses, in what ways the knowledge can most effectively be presented to make it stick. The same patterns of knowledge or ignorance will not prevail through all segments of your population: your teaching methods and communication media must be keyed to these different patterns.

Phase two: On the basis of what you have learned in phase one, you can then undertake a two-pronged teaching program.

1) You can prepare the public for what to expect from themselves and others psychologically and, 2) by explaining why practice is necessary in order to psychologically prepare themselves, you can encourage them to participate in uncomfortable and inconvenience but thereby realistic practice evacuations, whose payoff may well be life rather than death. Let me emphasize here that by taking the public into your confidence, by making them part of the overall preparation and telling them why in any given exercise particular realistic factors are or are not included, you will increase their sense of involvement, increase their psychological tolerance for the unexpected and different in case of a real

attack, and you will increase the likelihood of enthusiastic involvement in the *next* exercise where even more attempts at realism can be realized.

Phase three: A practice exercise is not only a learning situation but it is a test, too. It is a test of how well you have taught and how well the public has learned. After it is over any evaluation of the exercise should include the first phase of a new three-phase cycle of learning. A survey of the population will show how much was learned and how well the purposes of the exercise were understood. By publishing and broadcasting these results, the public will understand better both what it does and doesn't understand and thereby better prepared to learn from you. You, on the other hand, will have learned what it is that you still have to get across and especially what you can attempt to accomplish in the next exercise.

It will take time and money and above all a systematic plan. I think we have no choice in evacuation planning. Either you accept that to make a good plan work money will have to be spent and time and energy consumed—or you have nothing. To pretend you have a plan—to make such planning a political football, or to try to do it on a shoe string—is to my mind not only futile, it's immoral.

SOROPTIMISTS TRAIN

Franklin County Soroptimists took Welfare C. D. training given recently by Gweneth Zarfoss of the State Council—then subsequently taught 200 throughout the county. The teachers were Grace Brandon, Marguerite Cook, Lulu Carl, Dorothy Evans, Janet Ritter, and Mrs. Jesse Tosh.

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